

AMERICANS MAKE GAINS IN NORTHWEST OF VERDUN

YANKEES SMASH AHEAD 300 YARDS

Widening Breach in Kriemhilde Line of Defense Northwest of Verdun.

TANKS GIVE SUPPORT

Advances Made in Face of Machine Gun Fire—Are Now Across Aisne.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 16.—(11 a. m.)—East of the Meuse river the Germans have been pushed back to the Bois de la Grande and Montagne by successful American thrusts.

Northwest of Romagne, the Americans are now holding the edge of Bois de Bantheville.

The enemy is fighting tenaciously at all points, making frequent minor counter attacks in an effort to confuse the Americans.

American engineers are doing valiant service in detecting and destroying enemy traps and mines, assuring the safety of the doughboys.

The massing of machine guns is the feature of the enemy's defense on all fronts. Since the series of German defeats began the boches have been planning their defense on rapid fire weapons which are being produced in staggering numbers.

Machine gun nests are the enemy's biggest asset.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 15.—(Night)—American troops, heavily supported by tanks, artillery and airplanes, advanced a mile today, and forced another crossing of the Aisne river in the second stage of the battle which began on the Argonne forest-Meuse river front yesterday.

The breach in the Kriemhilde line was widened and the gains won yesterday were made more secure. The biggest gain was made by an American division that crossed the Aisne east of Grand Pre and advanced a mile north of the town.

Grand Pre is still held by the Germans. (It had previously been reported that French patriots entered the city.)

Cross Aisne River.
The same division that crossed the Aisne, captured St. Juvin early in the afternoon. Eighty prisoners were taken there.

In the face of violent artillery and machine gun fire, other American units smashed ahead 300 yards, widening the breach in the Kriemhilde line, the Germans' second line of defense northwest of Verdun.

Hill No. 299 was won in a spectacular storm attack after strong fighting. The Germans made repeated counter attacks without avail.

In addition to defying withering enemy fire, the Americans penetrated the wire defenses in the center of the line, extending from the sectors of St. Georges-et-Landreux to St. Georges. The second day of the new American push was marked by battles between tanks.

Enemy Tanks Silenced.
Enemy tanks were scattered or destroyed by the accuracy of the American artillery. Airmen co-operated in this work.

The Yankee fliers were forced to fly over the clouds, and their flights were made through a hail of machine gun bullets.

The breaking of the Kriemhilde line was a big achievement for the Americans. But it is doubtful if the Germans will make any immediate retreat on a big scale north of Verdun. Gen. Von Der Marwitz, commanding the Germans opposite the Americans, is quoted as saying that perhaps the fate of the German front depends on the defense of this front.

That probably accounts for the determined resistance the Germans are making. Prisoners said that the American artillery played havoc with German tanks, especially north of Cune.

Bag Hun Prisoners.
One American corps has captured 15 German officers and 2,500 men in the big scale fighting broke out in this zone in September.

Heavy losses have been inflicted upon the Germans in that time. One German guard regiment was depleted to 1,000 rifles. A company of 200 men was reduced to seventy men, a company of guard fusiliers was cut down to fifty.

The principal American activity this morning was on the left of the zone. There was some activity in the district east of the River Meuse, the enemy threw gas shells into the thicket woods last night and bombarded Tullerles farm.

The advance of the Americans yesterday has been maintained everywhere, and where light gains were recorded during the night. The forward elements of the American troops, consisting of machine gunners, are occupying organized shell holes.

Seeks to Gain Time.
The line in Flanders today reached outskirts of Thourout and the "Zynde" line, where the German and Belgian war office announced today. The French reached the outskirts of Lichtervelde while the British captured Menin and Wervicq and reached the outskirts of Courtrai. In six days the allies have taken more than 13,000 prisoners and more than 10 guns.

All counter attacks were easily repulsed. They had the appearance, because of the small number of men employed, of being efforts to throw confusion into the American ranks in order to gain time.

The confusion among the German units, due to the amalgamation of various organizations, increases daily. This method does not prevent the strength of the units from decreasing rapidly.

The Germans today continued their distance against the advance of the American forces on this front, the length of the opposition fully equaling that of yesterday.

With machine guns, some artillery and minor counter attacks the Germans this morning interposed desperate resistance to Pershing's men all along the line.

FIND AN INFLUENZA CURE

Rochester, Minn., Oct. 16.—Dr. W. J. Mayo, of the famous Mayo brothers, announced today a serum has been developed at the Mayo brothers' laboratory which, out of a thousand cases of influenza treated, has prevented a single case of pneumonia developing. He said the serum has not been perfected and experiments are continuing.

ANOTHER RESIGNS

Count Musarocka Resigns and Count Silva Taronka.
Washington, Oct. 16.—Unconfirmed news agency dispatches reaching Berno declare that Emperor Karl of Austria has accepted the resignation of Count Musarocka and intrusted Count Silva Taronka with the formation of a new cabinet, according to official cablegrams to Washington today.

ALLIES CAPTURE TOWN OF MENIN

Forces Advance Within a Mile of Courtrai and Storm Cuenre.

BRITISH GAIN GROUND

Roulers Found in Good Condition After Germans Retreat. Remove Prisoners.

With the Allied Armies in Belgium, Tuesday, Oct. 15.—(9 p. m.)—(A. P.)—Menin has fallen. Allied troops are a mile east of Roulers and advanced patrols are, according to latest reports, within a mile of Courtrai. The Lys river seems to have been crossed between Comines, which has been captured, and Warneton.

Reports indicate that another crossing of the Lys has been effected at Wervicq, although this has not been confirmed at this hour.

South of the zone where the mud spattered allied troops are fighting their way forward through the rain and the mist and over sticky ground, the enemy has begun a withdrawal. His troops are being moved backward from Pont-Vin and Berclau and from the Rolleghe front. Here British patrols have reached the outskirts of the town of Menin.

Everywhere the Germans are fighting rear guard actions, with large numbers of men involved in the struggle. The battle is being fought in a continuous rain, which makes the going increasingly difficult. Troops storming ahead lose their footing in the mud, some sinking as far as their knees. The wounded returning from the front are plastered with mud.

Belgians Take Prisoners.
Cuenre has been stormed and taken and the Belgians have captured Bervin station. They are east and north of the Bevern canal and are before Isenhem.

Today's gains have further turned the German lines both north and south of the area under attack and the enemy retirement reported from the southward is the result. Further withdrawals on a broad scale may be expected unless the Germans can find a way to prevent further advance. The enemy is showing signs of great nervousness and more fires and explosions are reported.

British Make Progress.
Elsewhere along the front other British forces are gaining ground but their progress has been merely to straighten the lines and to carry out consolidating operations in advantageous positions.

Defenses of great strength were encountered during the day by the British. There were wire entanglements of great depth and innumerable pill boxes which had to be reduced.

Played Marcellaise.
There was an impressive scene at Roulers when the place was taken. A French major gathered the rescued civilians and German prisoners around a battered piano in the square, and he played the "Marcellaise."

"Did you ever hear that before?" he asked the people of the city. The civilians cheered themselves hoarse.

Roulers in good condition after the German retreat. East of the city the Ingelmunster road has been crossed. It appears that the enemy withdrawal southward of the area under attack will involve the whole Lille.

In addition to the German removal of rats worth 45,000 francs before abandoning Roulers. The civilians there ceased rejoicing over their liberation long enough to see some enemy mines which were designed to destroy a large part of the town. They also revealed the hiding places of some Germans.

Tonight's reports indicate that the French cavalry has managed to get through the German lines. It is said they have reached Lichtervelde and now are probably beyond that place.

Great Importance.
(Menin is even more important of Lille, and of immense military importance owing to the number of roads which enter the city. In addition to the highway is the converging point for two railway lines running from Courtrai to Lille and from Lille to Courtrai.)

In addition to the prisoners, machine guns have been captured from the Germans.

With the French Forces in Flanders, Oct. 16.—(Havas).—The Germans today resumed their long range bombardment of the French sector of Dunkirk on the Straits of Dover. There were some civilian victims.

REICHSTAG WILL NOT MEET

The Kaiser Will Return to Berlin Saturday to Hear Reports from His Staff.

Attracted to Berlin on Saturday to hear reports from the chief of the German civil cabinet and the general staff, according to information from Berlin today. The administration explained it expects the meeting of the reichstag which was to have opened today has been postponed indefinitely.

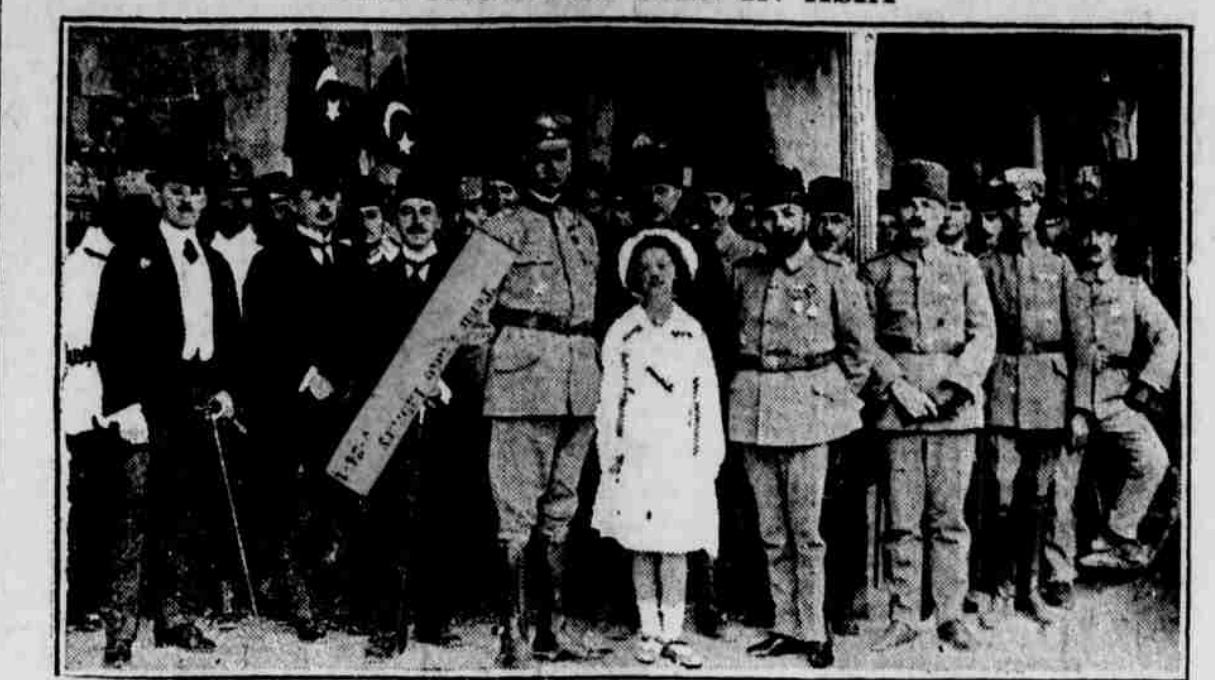
The chief bureau, official German news agency, states that the German socialists have agreed that Prince Max shall continue as chancellor.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

Washington, Oct. 16.—To extend agricultural, educational and experimental work along railroad in undeveloped sections of the south and west, the railroad administration has appointed committees of railroad executives to make investigations of local conditions and submit recommendations. In announcing this today the administration explained it expects to promote agricultural extension work more actively than in the past, although agricultural extension, heretofore promoted by some railroads under private control, will be frowned upon during the war.

For the southeastern region, Texas and Oklahoma, the committee consists of W. W. Croxton, general passenger agent of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic, Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic, Nashville, Louisville, H. J. Schweitzer, Illinois Central, Chicago; J. S. Wemy, Missouri Pacific, St. Louis; B. L. Hamner, Seaboard, Norfolk; J. C. Williams, Southern, Washington, and T. L. Peeler, Dallas.

THE CRUELEST MEN IN ASIA



Here's a remarkable picture, in that it is a Turkish official picture captured by the British when they took Jerusalem, and rushed to America by Special Correspondent Whitehall of the Newspaper Enterprise association. It shows in the center, Gen. Von Falkenhayn, German commander in Asiatic Turkey, and Djemal Pasha, commander-in-chief of the Turkish Palestine army—called "cruelest men in Turkey."

GERMANS' DAYS IN BELGIUM NUMBERED

ALREADY BEGUN WORK OF DESTRUCTION.

Italians Bombard Lagaria and Arsa Valleys—Much Local Fighting.

Paris, Oct. 16.—The German extreme right wing is being threatened more and more as the allied wedge in Flanders is driven deeper. The enemy resistance seems to be slackening on the Flanders front, and it is believed here that important results may be seen within a few days.

Already the advance of the allies is from two and one-half to five miles on a thirty-mile front. On the right the British hold Menin and Wervicq and have Courtrai almost within their grasp. The evacuation of the great industrial centers of Lille, Roubaix and Turcoigne seems inevitable as the result of this gain. On the left the Belgians are beginning work of destruction in western Belgium. According to information reaching Paris, the Germans are preparing to get out of Brugue and Ghent, and even Brussels.

The French made some further progress to the north of Sissonne, while between Sissonne and Reims they repulsed a violent enemy counter attack near St. Germain.

French forces last night captured the village of Aey-Romance, within a mile of the important railway junction of Reims. In the Champagne, the war office announced today.

Local Fighting.
The text of the official statement issued at the war office today says: "There has been considerable local fighting from Lake Garda to the Breno valley. Our artillery has carried out effective bombardments on the Lagaria valley and the Arsa valley. Patrol encounters favorable to us have been fought at Concinagli and in the Arsa valley."

On the Asiago plateau reconnoitering parties entered enemy advance post and returned without loss.

British Gain Ground.
London, Oct. 16.—Gains of ground by British patrols during the night in the Douai-Lille sector are reported by Field Marshal Haig in his official statement today.

King Leads Advance.
London, Oct. 16.—The Belgian army, under King Albert, is advancing rapidly against the stubborn resistance by a reformed force of the Belgian town of Thourout, whose capture was prematurely announced unofficially yesterday, is expected almost immediately.

SUBSTANTIAL GAINS ON BOTH SIDES OF MEUSE

STUBBORN RESISTANCE PUT UP BY ENEMY.

Gen. Pershing Reports Success Achieved by Americans in This Sector.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Substantial gains on both sides of the Meuse against stubborn resistance by a reformed force of the Belgian town of Thourout, whose capture was prematurely announced unofficially yesterday, is expected almost immediately.

The dispatch follows: Headquarters American Expeditionary Force, Oct. 15.—Our troops today continued their attack on both sides of the Meuse, encountering stubborn resistance from a reinforced enemy. East of the Meuse, French and American troops have gained ground. West of the river the fighting has increased in violence and our troops have made substantial gains including Hill No. 299, which changed hands three times. We have broken the Kriemhilde-Steinwehr line at several points. A large part of the town, they also revealed the hiding places of some Germans.

Tonight's reports indicate that the French cavalry has managed to get through the German lines. It is said they have reached Lichtervelde and now are probably beyond that place.

Great Importance.
(Menin is even more important of Lille, and of immense military importance owing to the number of roads which enter the city. In addition to the highway is the converging point for two railway lines running from Courtrai to Lille and from Lille to Courtrai.)

In addition to the prisoners, machine guns have been captured from the Germans.

With the French Forces in Flanders, Oct. 16.—(Havas).—The Germans today resumed their long range bombardment of the French sector of Dunkirk on the Straits of Dover. There were some civilian victims.

IT FILLS THE BILL

President's Reply to Germany Greeted as Document of Surrender.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 16.—President Wilson's answer to the Germans was greeted unanimously by the men as a document of supreme statesmanship, completely filling the bill and imposing on the Germans the humiliation and abasement absolutely necessary. It served, however, to increase the doubts whether the enemy will in the last analysis back down completely and to steel everyone to fight on indefinitely and impose upon Germany absolute defeat.

PROVES AEROPLANE'S VALUE

Fire Fighting at Shell Plant Greatly Aided by Observations From Air.

Washington, Oct. 16.—During the recent explosion of the Gillespie shell loading plant at Morgan, N. C., reports to the division of military aeronautics show that by means of observations from an army airplane it was possible to so direct the fight against the conflagration as to check the flames and probably prevent further loss of life and property, at least to save from destruction eight million pounds of "N. T." The plane used came from the radio experimental laboratory at Camp Alfred Vail, further down on the Jersey coast. Lieut. Curtis F. Smythe was the pilot and Maj. H. E. Armstrong, of the British army, an officer stationed at the explosives plant, was the observer.

WE JUDGE.

Paris, Oct. 16.—"With assassins, incendiaries and thieves we do not negotiate, we judge," says a conspicuous poster on Paris billboards advertising the fourth liberty loan.

COLD DOUCHE ON HOPES FOR PEACE

View Held by Some German Newspapers in Comments on Wilson's Reply.

RECORD IN STATESMANSHIP

Pershing's Achievements in France Have Been Wonderful. General Effect of Note.

Copenhagen, Tuesday, Oct. 15.—News in which America and President Wilson figure, is absorbing all interest here. The president's answer to Germany was published in Copenhagen newspapers tonight and some of the papers describe it as a record in statesmanship.

The Politiken, a governmental organ, arranged for a meeting of the representatives of the leading Danish newspapers tonight when a correspondent who had returned from the western front, delivered a lecture on America's share in the war.

The correspondent said that what America had done since Gen. Pershing had landed in France was simply marvelous. The American commander-in-chief, the speaker said, had created in France the mightiest organization the world has ever known. The United States, through its unique energy and cleverness, he added, had made a reality of fanciful and wonderful fiction.

Decision Expected.
London, Oct. 16.—It is expected that the German imperial chancellor will make a decision today on the matters contained in President Wilson's latest note, says a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph company.

The German newspapers point out, the message adds, that President Wilson's note had the effect of a cold douche on the hopes for peace engendered by his first note.

Some of the newspapers comment on the note in the sharpest terms and with unbridled words, adding that the "language of President Wilson now has become excited after the conferences he has been attending with the allies."

Not Published.
Basel, Switzerland, Tuesday, Oct. 15.—President Wilson's reply to the German peace proposals reached Berlin at noon today. It had not been given to the German public, however, up to 8 o'clock tonight.

INSURRECTION SPREADS

Disorders in Ukraine Extend Through Government of Podolia.

Stockholm, Oct. 16.—Insurrection is spreading in the Ukraine and recently extended throughout the entire government of Podolia, according to dispatches received by the Politiken. At several places it is reported, the German troops are aiding with the rebels.

Several thousand troops are declared to have hoisted the red flag near Ekaterinoslav and to have killed their officers. They are now marching on Kharkov to join the revolutionary soldiers who hold the town.

A peasant force of 5,000 men, well armed with machine guns and cannon, is moving on Poltava.

DR. WEKERLE EXPLAINS

He Didn't Mean Hungary Would Conclude Separate Peace.

Amsterdam, Oct. 16.—Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian prime minister, hinted in a recent speech that it was possible he would resign in the near future. It was in the course of this address that he stated that Hungary's attitude toward Austria has materially changed and that Hungary must be represented at the peace conference. He made it plain, however, that he did not mean that Hungary would conclude a separate peace.

KNOXVILLE BOYS WOUNDED

Knoxville, Oct. 15.—(Special).—Capt. George A. Blair and Serg. Charles Lee Blair, both Knoxville men, who are in the 11th infantry, which took part in recent drives of the Thirtieth division, have been wounded, according to information received by Knoxville relatives.

Warmer, Says Billy 'Possum

Were I a German 'Possum in a tree along the Rhine, And my whiskers bristled upward As on sauerkraut I'd dine, I think I'd get a grammar book And learn to speak German. Uncle Sam for 'Kaiser Bill, You kindly step to—"

Generally fair tonight, and Thursday warmer.

TURKEY WILL REMAIN FAITHFUL TO GERMANY

BARON BURIAN DECLARES TO HUNGARIANS.

Says Negotiations Will Be Entered Upon Closely United With Teutonic Ally.

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 16.—The central powers found themselves no longer able to hope for a military decision in their favor and Bulgaria's demand for peace only hastened the presentation of their peace negotiations, Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister declared in a recent statement to the foreign affairs committee of the Hungarian delegation at Vienna.

"Although the central powers have been able to face the new military situation," the foreign minister said, "it must be stated that we cannot hope any longer for a decisive success by arms, while our adversaries are not sure of their power to crush our resistance. Hence further bloodshed is useless."

Baron Burian said that a sentiment of pure humanity always pervaded President Wilson's ideas of the solution of world problems, even when he signed his adversarial and cold-down certain principles directed against us. His declarations, therefore, never remained without influence amongst us and were never rejected by us in principle.

The foreign minister expressed the view that the creation of a league of nations constituted a preliminary condition for the establishment of a peace of impartial justice, "such as President Wilson and we desire."

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 16.—Confidence that Turkey would remain faithful to the Teutonic alliance was expressed by Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, in the course of a statement to the foreign affairs committee of the Hungarian delegation, according to Vienna dispatches.

The foreign minister also asserted Austria-Hungary's fidelity to Germany.

"We shall enter upon the negotiations," he said, "closely united with our faithful German ally and with Turkey, which continues to keep her engagement toward the alliance, notwithstanding the difficult situation in which she is placed by the disappearance of Bulgaria."

"I wish to point out as a self-evident fact resulting from this close union of the allies that we shall always regulate our attitude in the approaching negotiations in constant reciprocal agreement with them. If the bases of the agreements to be concluded exist as the result of the acceptance of the points of the program (Baron Burian's statement) referring to President Wilson's program) the application of the agreements to these diverse points in their practical bearing can, nevertheless, give rise to differences of opinion which we must try to dissipate by fully weighing the opposing point of view and vigorously defending the conditions of our constitutional existence."

"The allies will have to support each other in these discussions. They will have to find in the settlement of litigious questions that line of agreement which will protect their interests from injury."

BRING REINFORCEMENTS

German Rush Fresh Troops to Both Sides of Meuse in Effort to Check American Advance.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The Germans have rushed reinforcements to both sides of the Meuse in an effort to stem the advance of the Americans, who continued to gain ground, according to reports to the war department today in his communique for Oct. 15. French and American troops captured Hill No. 299, west of the Meuse, after that position had changed hands three times, the communique states.

"We have broken the Kriemhilde-Stellung at new points in a series of hand-to-hand encounters," Gen. Pershing said.

The text of the communique follows: Our troops today continued their work on both sides of the Meuse, encountering stubborn resistance from a reinforced enemy. East of the Meuse river French and American troops have gained ground. West of the river the fighting has increased in violence and our troops have made substantial gains, including Hill No. 299, which changed hands three times. We have broken the Kriemhilde-Stellung at new points in a series of hand-to-hand encounters in which they took prisoners."

PAK IN BANKING CIRCLES

President's Note Produced Most Unfavorable Impression in Berlin.

London, Oct. 16.—President Wilson's reply to the German peace note produced "a most unfavorable impression" in Berlin, says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam today. The publication of the reply, it adds, was followed by a panic in Berlin banking circles and on the stock exchange.

The German supreme command, the dispatch states, will come to Berlin at the end of the present week "to deliberate on mobilization, concentration of the national strength and the raising of the military arm."

LOOKING FOR MILLION

Rather a Man Who Will Match Baruch With Million-Dollar Subscription.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Douglas Fairbanks left New York for New York at 11:45 a. m. in a postoffice airplane to seek a man who will match Bernard M. Baruch's million-dollar subscription to the hour liberty loan. The airplane was a fragment of shell from the long-range gun that bombarded Paris, loaned by Spere-rius to be put on exhibition in New York.

WILSON'S NOTE REACHES BERLIN

Details of Reception Not Expected to Materialize as Yet.

NO REVOLUTION IMMINENT

Regard Refusal of Wilson Important Aid to Socializing Germany.

(By John Edwin Nevins.)
Washington, Oct. 16.—(L. N. S.)—President Wilson's decision that Germany cannot have peace while she continues her atrocities unabated and maintains her armies in the field and her undersea assassins on the ocean has reached Berlin. Diplomatic circles reaching here today carried that bare fact. No word regarding the effect of the refusal to grasp in renewed friendship the blood-dripping hand of the Hun accompanied the report. Officials do not look for any details on this line much before the end of the week. They point out that the political situation within Germany is such that the Hun leaders will have to consider the manner in which they made public this news.

Must Not Be Taken Too Seriously.
However, diplomats and Americans generally today took occasion sharply to warn against accepting too seriously the reports of radical changes in the German government or of widespread riots in the interest of peace. The present German control has too strong a grip on the people, they say, for any serious uprising to take place. There is, of course, as all advisers to the state department show, a concerted sentiment throughout the German press to blame the Kaiser for present conditions. But that sentiment is not strong enough yet in any way to endanger the Hohenzollern dynasty. It may grow. Officials hope that it will. But they say that the United States has too much to do from the standpoint of successfully prosecuting the war to slacken efforts while waiting for possibilities.

Germans Playing Camouflage.
Incidentally, some diplomats who are in possession of many facts concerning the German situation that they do not desire to make public at present pointed out today that the so-called socialist leaders who are being used by the Kaiser and the war command to curdle the German government in an effort to make it appear liberal are in reality simply professional politicians who have played the game of the "all-highest" ever since he plunged the world into war.

"Political revolution in Germany will be a reality only when the German government is made that Dr. Karl Liebknecht has been released from prison and that he and his former associates are to be actual factors in shaping Germany's political future," explained one of these diplomats.

"The Germans are talking about the anti-war leaders that they have summoned to power. Not a single name so far mentioned is that of a man who has at any time raised his voice in opposition to the Kaiser's brutal policies on land and sea. They seek Liebknecht to jail when he suggested peace on broad terms. And they still have him there, so far as any one now knows."

socialist leaders of the renaissance have approved the policy of righteousness, and their elevation to cabinet posts or to positions as advisers of the Kaiser primarily is done to fool the neutrals and Americans. Faces may change—but men—not yet."

This official declared that the refusal by the president to fall into the peace trap that would have allowed the German high command to have saved its armies in the field in France and Belgium will come as a crushing blow to German hopes. It will still further weaken a seriously weakened morale at home. Eventually, it will have an important effect in aiding a real movement for peace among the Germans themselves. But officials generally do not look for such a movement to give up until the whole force of the president's decision is felt everywhere in the United States, they said. And when the time comes to make a real peace, the views of the president and the entente allies will prevail, they said, and these views are too well known to need additional explanations.

President Wilson had only one engagement today. That was with the war cabinet, which approves various necessary measures for speeding up the war. Much of the president's day was devoted to consideration of the latest data dealing with the Austro-Hungarian situation. The president probably will not reply to the Austrian peace note until he has before him details of the manner in which his decision in Berlin and throughout Germany.

But officials who know his views will await with very great interest publication of that note because they believe that it may open the way for the separation of Germany and the dual empire.

TURKISH CABINET COLLAPSES.
Copenhagen, Oct. 16.—The new Turkish cabinet, headed by Tewfik Pasha, has collapsed, said a dispatch received here today. Tewfik Pasha has been succeeded as premier by Ismet Pasha.

ALLIED FORCES CROSS LYS RIVER

Capture Towns of Menin and Wervicq and Gather in 12,000 Prisoners.

POUR IN FRESH TROOPS

French Pass Sissonne, Former Concentration Point of Germans.

(Associated Press.)

Sweeping steadily ahead over the lowlands of Belgian Flanders, the British, French and Belgian armies are rapidly bearing away the extreme right flank of the German battle line. Twelve thousand prisoners have been captured in two days, according to official statements. This would seem to indicate a victory of great importance, even if the ground gained was not of the utmost importance in the development of the mighty allied offensive.

Allied forces have captured Menin and Wervicq and are across the Lys river in the neighborhood of the latter town. There are unofficial reports that Thourout has been taken, and it is confirmed that the British are within two miles of Courtrai. This completely outflanks Lille to the north, and the Germans will probably be forced out of that city in a very short time. The allies are now about eleven miles from Brugue and twenty-five miles from Ghent. They have advanced in the neighborhood of seven miles since Monday morning.

Fighting their way through a maze of barbed wire defenses and over tangled lines of communication, the Americans have been slowly but surely cutting their way through the Kriemhilde line. They have carried Hill 299, a height which dominates much of the country west of Romagne, and have penetrated the second line of defense in the vicinity of Landres-et-St. Georges.

The battle in this area has been of a most savage nature, and the Germans are making every effort to hold their positions. They understand the critical situation which has